

Our Chancery Court.

Novel but Equitable Decisions.

In the press of business, and the and on our columns last week— the proceedings of the of Supervisors to publish— neglected to carry out a long- "Court Report" at each term both Chancery and Circuit. We are aware that in the Chancery Court, more particular— here important cases involv— large amounts are constantly decided, and where in al— every case of magnitude one of the parties litigant are non— dent, a report of the disposi— of causes would be of great to foreign subscribers to papers, and save many a vex— delay in correspondence to parties. At the July term of Chancery Court, which closed the 8th instant, a large amount of business was disposed of. Hot was during the entire twelve of the term, Chancellor Staf— that quiet, patient, unos— sious way of his, and for he has become justly cele—, managed to get through all the cases on the docket were ready for trial; and to the satisfaction of ev—, whether they won or Promptly at his post, never hurry, he certainly manages watch more business with than any Judge we have own.

W. H. Bolton, the new Clerk, got through with of his office at this, the of the Court since he elected, with admirable and precision, and the gratification of the bar, who had been so served by that model of ly and efficient clerks, Ford, who is still conne— the office, but now on absence in the Northwest. In fact, the people county have reason to con— themselves on the pres— nization of this most im— Court—including Chan— Clerk and deputies; for ly every place is ably and ly filled.

ve started out to give the substance of what as a novel but equitable of Judge Stafford, in a luing the statute of limi— The case was about this: purchased a tract of land which he executes his for \$8000 for part of case money, due and pay— to let, 1862, and bearing after maturity at an agreed note, in the hands of resident payee, was for— collection in 1867, and and in 1872 action was in the Chancery Court ry on lost instrument, was duly filed, process of taken, and the cause for final hearing this able and searching of counsel, and the usual authorities on both Chancellor, in deciding ally from the bench,

of in this case is suffi— to the Court jurisdiction complainant is entitled to the amount of the lost— interest from its mate— Clerk, in stating the— he not calculate the in— id note from April, 1867, during which— ute of limitation was act of the Legisla— and the Chancellor, of the Court, make— of the case equal be— ties to this suit—the having had five years— me granted him be— defendant is entitled interest for the length of his plea in bar of limitation.

have before remark— and as being a nov— able decision.

and Weather.

the intense heat of have had, for the al weather during days. excessive drought which appears records to be g— to crops; as it is here.

ed to the opening— king will begin— eck; some having and one bale hav— from the county. predilecting a very locality of cot— specially the lat—

Plundering and Murder in Issaquena and Washington Counties.

T P Vansant a Justice of the peace and J A Ross, Thomas Betts and Emanuel Martin as constables and a number of others mounted their steeds and Raded into issaquena and Washington County Committing this horrible out Rage up on the Citizens of the poor ignorant Colored population by threatening to shoot them and putting them into fear when the citizens of this State an County be Come to under stand the true principles of this out Rage they will find it to be one of the most horrible Crimes ever was committed. The feelings and the proceedings in our district at this time prevails much excitement.

Madison sharps and friday nesby had a fist fight, and friday whipped sharps; and sharps Reported him to T. P. Vansant Justice of the peace; and Vansant summonsed a number of eighteen or twenty men and in the number was J. A. Ross, Thomas Betts, W. H. Brown, W. M. Worlds and may others; they mounted their steed and rode down into issaquena out of Washington County in search of the said friday; they went to skipwiths Ldg and they found old man Jack nesby his father and his son tom nesby; the old man was very badly ruptured; and they took him and his son tom; they was sitting down at skipwiths Ldg when these parties came upon them without any charge and hand cuffed them both together, one of the old mans hands to his sons who was on an other horse, and he also on a different horse, and whipped their horses from skipwiths to doctor Butts plantation; the old man was very Badly ruptured as I have said and during the long gallop his bowels rushed over the confinement made by the trust; one arm strate out to the other horse and the other hand holding to the bridle the old man did not have any way to support him self in the saddle; his bowels after running out in the skin by his bruising them against the saddle untill they was raw somuch so we lern, that the doctor says that mortification tuck place and was the cause of the old mans death; we lern that the coroners jury and the doctor decided together; the juries verdict was that Jack nesbay came to his death by the cruel treatment of T. P. Vansant & his posse;

They went on the Walnut rige plantation issaquena county and went to frank pages house & they haucust frank & garded him while they went in & plundered his house and threatened to shote him; & they went to this man fridays house & plundered his house & shoot down his chickens & mad the woman cook them & they all did eate they diner; split the palings of the garden & went in & busted & eate all of its wifes watermillions brok open the corn crib & fed out all his corn to they horses & plundered & wasted every thing they could find; told them that the government would pay them for what they had done to them, on the appointed day and they left.

On the 23th day of July last, T. P. Vansant Justice of the peace in district No. 1 of Washington county Miss, did summonsed a posse of men and went out in search of a man by the name of friday but did not find him but their killed his father; boyund enny dont murder has been comit in the case of the death of old uncle Jack Nesba!!

On the first day of august these parties was arrested by Sheriff Scotte of issaquena county. They give Bond for their appearance on the fifth day of august and the day appointed these parties appeared. The Court asked the Case up and Mr. Ross asked a continuence upon the grounds that they had no attorneys to defend them the continuence was granted untill august 1874 this excitement creates a great confusion among the citizens of issaquena and after arriving before the court the case called up, and the attorneys for the defence made a motion to quash the affidavit up on the grounds that the affidavit was not in the legal form according to law; at length the argument up on that motion was proceeded by the counselors for both sides one to prosecute and three to defend, for the defence and the result of the court was, after the proposition was made by Mr. Worlds an attorney for the defence that law. When they proceeded to trial the counselors for the defence right then and there demanded a change of venue; the justice then ordered the Sheriff to adjourn court untill to-morrow; at ten o'clock the next morning the justice called the case up the justice remarked in brief words and said, you gentlemen delegates from Washington you demanded a change of venue but I dont see any point in law that you have the right to a venue and there upon I will continue this case untill the fourth monday In October; the continuence was like lightning among the counselors for the defence; Mr. Worlds sprang to his feet with much excitement and Rappdly Replied we are in this court and we wan a trial; it seems as though he had forgot that he had demanded a change of venue when he saw there was no chance for a trial; after his demand the justice arose to his feet an pointing his finger at Mr. Worlds and remarked; Sir Mr. Attorney you have been trying to have everything your way all the time; now Sir I have had enough of it I am ruining this court; as there was nothing more said the case was continued.

ISSAQUENA COUNTY, August 17, 1874.

Editors Greenville Times:

I send you the following brief summary of the State vs. Ross investigation:

About two weeks since a number of parties (negroes) in this county made affidavits before D. W. Pressell, a Justice of the Peace, that Ross and the Justice of the Peace at Leota (whose name I have forgotten) together with six or seven other parties came into this county from Washington county a short time before, and committed upon six or seven different parties, whose names are signed to the affidavits, the various offences of kidnapping, false imprisonment, assault and battery, and I am informed one affidavit for murder. About the 2d or 4th instant Ross appeared at Mayersville in obedience to a bench warrant issued for his arrest. On his motion the case was continued until the 13th inst. On the 13th the examination began. Ross, together with the other defendants, was present—Messrs. Shadd, Harris and Weris, of the Greenville bar, representing the defendants. With Ross and the other defendants from Washington county, came

ABOUT FIFTY ARMED MEN. The investigation began by a dilatory motion on the part of the defence—relating to cost of past continuance—which continuance the Justice of the Peace had granted on condition that defendants would pay the costs thereof, which was at the time agreed to by defendants. After considerable time spent in listening to harangue of attorneys for defence, the Justice passed the matter of costs without disposing of it. The next step was motion on part of defence to quash the first affidavit. After much time spent the motion was overruled. The defence then applied for change of venue—alleging that they could not obtain justice before that Justice of the Peace. Pending this motion, the court adjourned. On next morning, the 14th instant, court met, and the matter was again taken up. The J. P. decided against the motion for change of venue, and owing to the turbulent and overbearing conduct of attorneys for defence, and turbulent and threatening appearance of the crowd who had accompanied defendants, the Justice adjourned his court until the 4th Monday in October.

The State was represented by Mr. Hall, from Skipwith's Landing. The conduct of the counsel for defence towards him—from the beginning of the investigation—was overbearing and unprofessional. When I say that the crowd was armed, I mean that they had pistols and small arms. As far as I could discern, Ross had nothing to do with the threatening appearance of the crowd or the overbearing conduct of his attorneys.

I have given you briefly all that I saw relative to the matter. Your friend,

The Repudiated Bond Business.

From the Pilot. We have already published the following bill, but reproduce it at this time for the purpose of calling attention to the next election, at which a vote is to be taken which, it is to be hoped, will forever settle this bond question. Here is the resolution from the official record:

A Joint Resolution in Relation to the Union and Planters Bank Bonds.

Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, two-thirds of each House concurring therein, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Mississippi, be and the same is hereby proposed and submitted to the electors to be voted upon directly for or against at the next election held in the State of Mississippi subsequent to the year 1873, viz:

Add to section five of article twelve the following words, to wit: Nor shall the State assume, redeem, secure or pay any indebtedness claimed to be due by the State of Mississippi, to any person, association or corporation, whatsoever, claiming the same as owners, holders or assignees of any bond or bonds now generally known as Union Bank bonds or Planters Bank bonds.

Passed its first reading in the House of Representatives October 22, 1873.

Passed its second reading in the House of Representatives, October 23, 1873.

Passed its third reading in the House of Representatives October 24, 1873.

H. M. STRENT, Speaker House Representatives.

Passed its first reading in the Senate October 29, 1873.

Passed its second reading in the Senate October 31, 1873.

Passed its third reading in the Senate November 1, 1873.

JOS. BENNETT, President of the Senate.

OFFICE SECY OF STATE, Jackson, Mississippi. I, James Hill, Secretary of State, do certify the hereto attached, entitled "A Joint Resolution in Relation to the Union and Planters Bank Bonds," is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and Great Seal of the State of Mississippi hereunto affixed, this 15th day of July, 1874 JAMES HILL, Secretary of State.

GRASSHOPPERS.

Forty Thousand Square Miles Destroyed By the Grasshoppers in Kansas.

Starvation Starving Thousands of People in the Face.

Correspondence Pittsburg Gazette.

OAKWOOD, KANSAS, August 17, 1874.

The grasshoppers—or rather this species of locusts—came in both from Nebraska and Colorado from the North and from the West, and have already overspread and depolated more than forty thousand square miles within the borders of this State, and are still moving eastward at the average rate of twenty miles per day. It may be that the overflowing current will not stop until the remainder of Kansas, Missouri and Iowa will be swept. They are now within 30 or 30 miles of this place. These grasshoppers are hardly larger as the local grasshoppers of Pennsylvania, and in form, color and movement are scarcely distinguishable. The difference is in their migratory habit and power of flight. In obedience to some impulse, whether of leader or of some instinct common to all, we cannot tell, they mount up simultaneously in numbers as great as they partially obscure to sky. Sometimes they move over large districts without touching the earth, but when once down, and they find something to devour, they move on by short flights, leaving little or nothing of which they can make food in the course. This appears to be the case now. I have seen them so speedily distributed that they did not do little damage, eating some plants and leaving others. But when they are very numerous, as they are now, they strip cornfields and forests alike. When they leave a place they can find in one place, they move on to another.

This visitation is far more disastrous because of the severe and long-continued drought, which had left less than one-fourth the food for grasshoppers that they would find in ordinary seasons. I suppose, indeed, that they were starved out of their native feeding grounds, and forced to come and forage upon the luxuriant corn fields of this State, for before the dry weather set in the summer was a larger or more thrifty stand of corn than we had in Kansas. The fields look exceedingly well yet, but there are very few ears. The aggregate loss arising from this visitation in Kansas alone will amount to millions. But if the people upon whom the loss is able to bear it, the pecuniary loss would be comparatively a small matter. The appalling feature of this calamity is that nearly all the people of a district as large as the State of Ohio are left almost destitute of food, both for themselves and their animals, and have no means to apply themselves from more fortunate districts. A great majority of them are poor—many of them so poor that they ought never to have come out here even to get farms under the homestead law. All their agricultural labor is a total loss; and thousands of men, ready and eager to work, are idle day after day, because no one is able to give them employment. They have nothing to live on here, and they are unable to go away.

I may as well say it now as hereafter, that there are many thousands of people in Kansas who must either starve or raw largely upon the benevolence of their more favored countrymen. This has arisen through no fault of theirs, no lack of industry on their part. In June our people were in fine spirits, for the prospect was very good. The crops of the previous year were the likely to be followed by great abundance. But now the crops are all shorter, and the crowding swarms of grasshoppers is sweeping even what there is away, and our people are standing at the moment face to face with a great dearth, and the sooner measures are taken to alleviate the inevitable distress the better. The drought still continues, but rain now would do no good to the corn crop, although it might be of some benefit to the potatoes.

This being almost entirely an agricultural State, our citizens are of course languishing and will be unable to extend much relief to the distressed rural population.

Grasshoppers Stop the Cars.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Aug. 7. On Wednesday (last) number 7 of the St. Joseph and Denver railroad struck the grasshoppers between Axtell and Bontie. The insects covered the track two inches thick, and the engineer was completely at his wit's end to know what to do. He understood a scaped track, but a track covered with grasshoppers was a novelty. He put off all the steam he could, and tried to drive ahead, and yet he was usually nine hours making eleven miles. How many grasshoppers were killed no one will ever undertake to say.

Yesterday morning the Conductor Scott Shinn, of the same line, had time and the grasshoppers have

an easy run to St. Joseph. He was slightly mistaken. miles out the track was completely blocked by grasshoppers, the engineer found it impossible to proceed. He hated to be bothered by such trifling insects, but he had to run back to St. Joseph until the insects had cleared the track on their way south. These stories look a little like fiction, but they are true.

A Saratoga "Saw."

From the Virginia City (Nev.) Miner. Hank Monk, the stage driver who drove Horace Greeley his arable mountain ride, in company with all his tribe, hater of the ponderous architecture of the trunk line known as the "Saratoga" hand-box." He likened "Saratoga" about as well as a like hot soup. He now drives the stage line between Carson and Lake Tahoe. He was driving on the stage line last summer. A Virginia lady who was stopping at the Glenbrook House had a "Saratoga" at Carson which she brought up to the lake. It was about as long and wide as a clean spring mattress, and 1 foot high. The lady had managed to get it as far as Carson by but the trouble was to get it up to the mountains. Hank had mixed two or three times to bring it up "next trip," but always ended without it. At last Hank, up next evening, and, as usual, lady came out upon the veranda and ask if he had brought her trunk. Like that great and good a George, Hank cannot tell a lie, so he said, "No, ma'am, I have brought it, but I think some will be up by the next stage." "Some of it!" cried the lady. "may be half of it, or such a matter." "Half of it!" groaned the horrible owner of the Saratoga. "Yes; to-morrow and the rest next day the day after. "Why, how in name of common sense can you bring half of it?" "Well, when I left they were sawing it in two."—"Sawing it in two? Saw my trunk in two?" "That's what I said," coolly answered Hank. "Two men, with a cross-cut saw, were working down through it—about in the middle, think." "Sawing my trunk in two?—and all of my best clothes?" "Sawing it in the middle." And in a towering passion rushed indoors, threatening the hotel, the stage line, the railroad company, the town of Carson, the State of Nevada with suit for damage. It was in vain that he was assured that there was no truth in the story of the sawing—Hank was a great joker; he could not be made to believe but that his trunk had been sawed in two until it arrived intact and she had examined its contents most thoroughly.

Lady Loudon's Undying Hate.

In the will of the Countess Loudon, who died in England recently, was found a clause directing that her right hand be cut off and buried in the park at Castle Dennington, at the bend of the hill to the Trent, with a small cross over it, bearing the motto "I bide my time." The explanation of this singular request showed that the countess, who had been the fastidious enemy of Queen Victoria desired to carry her implacable hatred of Victoria beyond the grave. The place of burial mentioned overlooks one of the queen's country seats. The skeleton hound with its threatening epitaph was meant to point its slow unwavering finger at the queen, reminding her of the injustices done long years ago to a younger sister of the countess. In the early queenhood of Victoria the sister mentioned was a maid of honor, Gay and thoughtless, the young girl had freedom of manner which gave the gossip of the day an opportunity all too well abused, of blackening her fame, which had been tarnished by no criminal act of hers. The queen harkened to the slander and banished the beautiful but indiscreet girl from her household. The falsity of the scandal was shown, but not until the poor, dishonored maid of honor had died of a broken heart. The Countess of Loudon blamed the queen for her sister's untimely fate, and determined to revenge that sister's wrongs. Never after did she appear at court, and upon every royal fête day kept close immured. Her post-mortem pursuit of the queen is ghastly but impotent.

New Orleans, August 15.—The heat has been very oppressive during the past week. The mercury during the day reaching 98 to 100 in the shade. Many cases of sunstroke are reported; five fatal cases yesterday.

The following well known citizens have died during the past forty-eight hours: Joseph Santlin, John Hall, D. O. D. Sullivan and Colonel Ignatius Symanski.

More cases of sunstroke were reported in Memphis during the same week than were ever known to occur there before.

A Big Onn.—A white mule that measured two feet seven inches in length was brought in from the Corner place on Thursday.